North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1851. NO. 93.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4.500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—aNovel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO

December 19. 16—

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

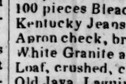
Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

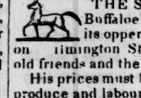
Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11. 1851. 63—

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of
Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS,
Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Teols

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Watches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets.
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville S

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, E. & E. L. HARDING &

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

T. R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 15, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE undersigned intends visiting New York in the course of a few days, for the purpose of selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is determined shall compete with if not excel any stock that can be introduced into the Southern Market.

He would invite the attention of his friends and customers to a beautiful lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

manufactured in his own Establishment, which cannot fail to please, and which he will dispose of on the most favorable terms.

During the absence of the undersigned his business will be conducted by his Foreman, Mr. BOURBON SMITH, whose long experience will enable him to attend to every branch thereof as well as though the undersigned himself were present. He can safely recommend Mr. Smith to his patrons and friends as having few equals in the science of cutting and manufacturing cloth. No one, therefore, need hesitate for a moment to visit the Establishment on account of the absence of the subscriber.

Ever thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, the undersigned will endeavor to merit a continuance and extension of the same, by renewed diligence and the promptness with which the wants of those who may honor him with a call shall be supplied.

T. R. FENTRESS.

September 8, 1851. 89—4t.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Oxford and its vicinity, and former patrons of Raleigh, that he has changed his place of residence and is now in the employment of Mr. T. R. Fentress as a Foreman; and hopes that he will secure for the Establishment in which he is engaged, at least a portion of the patronage of his former friends and customers. He therefore invites them, one and all, to call on him at the well known House, No. 15, one door above the Post-office, where they will find him at his post, and ever ready to give his entire attention. He can say, with confidence, that he will offer to those who may favor the House with a call, as great bargains as can be had in the State.

He would return his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers in Oxford for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his stay there; and he hopes, by prompt attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOURBON SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 8, 1851. 89—4t.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Spirit of the Age, will each insert three times.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnetss pring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used; most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

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Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

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June 25, 1851. 66—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

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Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

MUSTER ROLLS

Of the Soldiers of the War of 1812,

DETACHED from the Militia of North Carolina in 1812 and 1814. Published in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant-General.

Copies can be sent by mail. Postage must be prepaid. Price of Book $1; postage five cents; Book and postage $1 05. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, August 30. 86—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parmettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

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AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

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FIVE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preferenee of gentlemen of taste. 87—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
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A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs; Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace, Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses, Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

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August 30, 1851. 86—

JUST TO HAND.

ONE half Pipe Cogniac Brandy, Dark,
½ " " " Pale,
½ Golden Sherry Wine,
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8 Cases Claret Wine, all of the purest quality, and selected for Medical purposes.
15,000 Superior Havanna Cigars,
14 dozen Congress Water,
12 " Seidlitz Powders,
12 " Soda do.
And a large supply of

Essences, Spices, Cooking Wine, Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Chemicals, Tobacco, and Perfumery,

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Raleigh, N. C.

August 20, 185 84—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

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W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

JUST PUBLISHED.

A **New Digested Manual** of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1851 inclusive (omitting all private, local, and temporary acts,) with references to Judicial decisions. By JAMES IREDELL. Price $3.

Persons at a distance desiring the work, can have it transmitted to them by mail, FREE OF POSTAGE, upon their inclosing the price to the subscriber.

O. H. PERRY,
Agent for the Proprietor.

Raleigh, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden;
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE

August 27, 1851. 86—

For Sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

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H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Sept., 1851. 88—

From the Washington Union.

SUNDAY READING.

Interference of foreign religious bodies with African slavery in this country—The evil effect of such movements—An antidote to the evil provided by an American clergyman—Mr. Graham's discourse upon the contrast between the Bible and Abolitionism.

Having, in a previous number of this paper, accompanied Mr. Graham through the very able train of reasoning by which he proves, from the Old Testament itself, the existence of chattel slavery as an institution recognised and approved of by the Almighty from the earliest times to the latest of which we have any record in that sacred volume, we will now proceed to examine with him the New Testament, in order to ascertain whether, under the Gospel dispensation, slavery is prohibited as a sin, or its existence, which, in their day, was universal, is anywhere stigmatised or denounced by our Saviour or his apostles.

"If establishing the Christian Church," says Mr. Graham, "our Saviour and his apostles taught that they did not found a church essentially new. Christ came to break down the middle wall of partition, that 'the blessing of Abraham might come upon the Gentiles." The covenant, the law, and the promises, were made the common property of the whole world." This is so apparent from the general tone of the New Testament teachings, as well as from the express declaration of the Saviour himself, that it is unnecessary to argue the point. "I come not to destroy the law and the prophets, but to fulfil," are his own words.

The early Christians found the relation of master and slave existing in the old Jewish Church, recognised in both tables of the Decalogue, and legislated for by the ceremonial law, like the other domestic relations of parent and child, and husband and wife, as occasion and circumstances would seem to require. In no case is there any intimation that it is offensive in the sight of God, while, upon the other hand, slaves are enumerated among the good things which he bestowed upon the patriarchs and other pious men who were the especial objects of his favor. The institution is clearly sanctioned by the system of government which God established for his own peculiar people—a system which Christ pronounced perfect and holy, just and good, the benefits of which He came to extend to all mankind through the Gospel; and yet, though not a syllable is to be found condemnatory of it from the beginning to the end of that Gospel, we are gravely assured by the abolitionists that it is forbidden by the spirit of Christianity, and repugnant to its principles. If this be so, how strange is it that so crying a sin never drew upon itself the reprobation and reproof of the author of Christianity!

But we are not left to negative arguments for the maintenance of our position. "The New Testament," says Mr. Graham, best explains its own spirit. Does it in terms recognize the relation of master and slave as one among those authorized in the Christian Church?"

For the first answer to this question we are referred to the history of the Centurion, which is commenced at the second verse of the seventh chapter of Luke: "And a certain Centurion's servant, who was dear unto him, was sick." It is all-important, in this place, to ascertain the true meaning of the word *doulos*, which is translated servant; and this may be arrived at with entire precision by several satisfactory methods. For instance, the Greeks were great slaveholders—the Athenians alone, according to the most accurate historians, averaging three slaves to one free person. The other Commonwealths of Greece all possessed this species of property to a greater or less extent, and no other generic name than *doulos* was ever applied to a person held in unlimited bondage by a Greek master. They had, also, hired servants: but a menial of that class they very appropriately denominated *misthios*—a term not only synonymous with our word hireling, but originating, like that, in another word, signifying hire or reward, and thus clearly indicating the nature of his servitude. They had, it is true, their *pais* (or boy) and their *oiketes* (or house servant,) and similar variations for females, but these were precisely the modifications of the term *doulos* or slave which are used in our Southern States at the present day. They were never confounded with the *misthios*, (or hireling.) Again: that the apostles meant that the *doulos* was a *slave* of the Centurion is evident, because, had it been otherwise, they might, and doubtless would, have used the Greek term which was appropriate to his condition—both description of servants being equally well known to both Hebrews and Greeks, and both distinguished by their proper names. The same is also apparent from the fact that whenever they or their master contrast the two conditions of bond and free, they use the term *doulos* as signifying the opposite of *elentheros*, (or free:) for example, (see Gali., iii, 28, and Coloss., iii, 11,) the same expressions are made use of "where there are neither bond (*doulos*) nor free," (*elentheros.*) Also John, viii, 30—40, where our Saviour, in a conversation with the Jews, says "The truth shall make you free," using the verb compounded of the word *elentheros*. They immediately reply, "We are Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage," or, more exactly, "never rendered the service of slaves to any man; how, then, sayest thou, Ye shall be made free?" They at once seized on the contrast, "having never been *douloi*, (slaves,) how can we be (*made*) *elentheroi*, (free?") The Saviour replies, Whosoever committeth sin is the slave (*doulos*) of sin. One other text, however, seems to set the matter at rest. In Corinthians, vii, 21, we read: "Art thou called being *doulos*, (or a slave,) care not for it; but if thou mayest be made *elentheros*, (free,) use it rather." Now, such language addressed to a hired servant would be, as a general remark, absurd; it would be perfect nonsense. Hirelings, or servants who work for wages, are usually solicitous to find employment, and when one obtains a place he is anxious to retain it. Can it be supposed for a moment that it is to servants of this class that the apostle is addressing his exhortation? It would be equivalent to saying, "If you have got a place where you are earning a living, do not let it distress you; but if you can manage to get yourself turned out of it, do so." Such a construction is an outrage upon common sense. To place such a solecism in the mouth of the inspired man of God is little short of blasphemy; but such is the unavoidable result of rendering the word *doulos* as the abolitionists do—a hired servant. The Centurion spoken of in the text first above quoted was doubtless a Roman, and his *doulos*, or servant as it is translated, was a Roman *servus*, (or slave,) for the Greek term *doulos* is always translated *servus* in the Latin. Let us inquire for a moment from what circumstance originated this name *servus*, and what was the condition of that species of servant who bore it. In Justinian's Institutes, 1, 2, 3, we find it stated: "Slaves are denominated *servi* (the plural of *servus*) from the practice of our generals to sell their captives, and thus to preserve (*servare*) and not slay them"—hence the term *servus*. Now, as to their condition, in the same work (Justinian, 1, 8, 1, 22) we find it asserted, "that all slaves (*servi*) are in the power of their masters—a power derived from the law of nations: for it is observable among all nations that masters have always had power of life and death over their slaves." The next section limits this right among the Romans: "All our subjects are *now* forbidden to inflict any extraordinary punishment upon their slaves without legal cause." This was in the year of Christ 533. When Rome had been professedly Christian for nearly two hundred years, the whole empire was full of slaves—some citizens holding as many as 20,000 in their own right; and yet, so far is the introduction of Christianity from proscribing the institution, that a Christian emperor especially recognises it, defines the condition of the slave, and subjects the extreme power of the master to the same wholesome restraint as is imposed upon it in this country at the present day by our own laws.

We should not have space to follow Mr. Graham through all the long and powerful course of argument which he brings to bear on the subject; nor do we think it necessary. It has been our purpose, by such means as he has furnished us, and such as have incidentally occurred to us, to elucidate the meaning of the word *doulos*, and to ascertain the condition of the person to whom that term is applied. If we have succeeded in doing so, and proved (as we think we have most conclusively) that the proper meaning of the word was slave—that our Saviour and the apostles used it to designate a bondsman, in opposition to a freeman—that the Jews understood it to mean the *eved* (or slave) of the Old Testament, which they, as the seed of Abraham, could never become—that it was the word translated by the Romans *servus*, and meant, as that word and the Hebrew word *eved* did, one over whom his master had unlimited power for all purposes except where restrained by the law—then the remainder of our task is very easy, and there will be no difficulty in proving that the institution of slavery, such as it is at the present day, is fully recognised and approved of by the New Testament as well as by the Old.

As an evidence of the estimation in which the Centurion who owned the *doulos* or slave referred to was held, read the encomiums passed upon him in Luke vii, and what our Saviour himself said of him: "I have not found so great faith—no, not in all Israel." See also Acts x, where another Centurion call Cornelius, who was also a master, is called "a servant man, and one that feared God with all his house."

In the following texts will be found exhortations to show who were members of the early Christian Church:

1 Cor., vii, 21: "Art thou called being *doulos*, care not for it."

Eph., vi., 5, 6: "Ye slaves (*douloi*) be obedient to your masters according to the flesh, not with eye-service, but as servants of Christ doing the will of God."

Coloss., iii, 27: "Slaves (*douloi*) obey in all things your masters."

1 Tim., vi, 5, 6: Let as many slaves (*douloi*) *as are under the yoke* [what expression could more forcibly indicate the condition of those whom Timothy is addressing] count their masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed."

Titus, ii, 9, 10: "Exhort slaves (*douloi*) to be obedient to their own masters," &c.

1 Peter ii, 18: "Slaves, (*douloi* or *oiketes*,) be subject to your own masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward." [Could such language be addressed to a hired servant who had a right to leave a disagreeable master or employer when he pleased?]

Masters are also recognised as members of the early Christian Church, and are exhorted to treat their servants or slaves kindly.

Coloss., iv, 1: "Masters, give to your servants or slaves that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a master in Heaven." Here the relation of master and slave is compared to that of a member of the Christian Church and his Divine Master, indicating that the power of the first was for the time unlimited.

Timothy, vi. 2. "And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them because they are brethren, but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved, and partakers of the benefit." The expression "let them not despise them" evidently means let them not presume to neglect their duty and treat their masters with disrespect because they are members of the same church. The slaveholder is in this case denominated *faithful, beloved, and partaker of the benefits or promises*, and because he is so his servant is exhorted to renewed diligence. With what propriety could such language as the above be addressed to a hired servant? What hired servant would be tempted to neglect the work of his employer or treat him with incivility because he was a member of the same church? This whole passage is intended as a warning to pious slaves not to feel that they have acquired any new rights because they profess the same religion with their masters, while at the same time it proves most conclusively that the introduction of the Gospel dispensation made no alteration in the relation of master and slave, and that it existed to the fullest extent in the Christian Church.

Paul's epistle to Philemon sustains this position and elucidates the subject still further: "Onesimus, Philemon's fugitive slave, had escaped to Rome; while there he had attended the ministry of Paul, and was converted. The apostle sent him back to his master, and in this epistle earnestly entreats Philemon to forgive him who had become a beloved brother. The epistle is a model of eloquent and affectionate intercession; yet it acknowledges Philemon's claim to the services of Onesimus. Though Paul, in chains, greatly needed a servant, and found Onesimus peculiarly well qualified for the purpose, he would not interfere with the legal rights of the master or detain his slave without his consent. The epistle, in the name of Paul and Timothy, is inscribed to "Philemon, our dearly beloved and fellow-laborer."

The passages from the Gospel, the Epistles, and the Acts of the Apostles, which we have quoted, cannot be misunderstood; they have but one meaning. "They prove," says Mr. Graham, (and we sincerely believe every one who examines them will agree with him,) "that the apostles did not regard the relation of master and slave as inconsistent with a creditable profession of Christianity; nor did they forbid its continuance where it existed among the Gentiles. They treated it as they did the relations of husband and wife, and parent and child. The same paragraph that prescribes the duties of husbands and wives, and parents and children, prescribes also the duties of masters and slaves; the same code that authorizes the one relation recognises the other. Is there, then, any more reason to doubt whether this relation be authorized in the Christian Church than whether it was authorized in the Jewish Church?"

Having concluded the argumentative portion of his discourse, Mr. Graham favors us with some sound, practical remarks, which we think are so well calculated to do good that we propose to recur to them on some future Sabbath. H.

THE DIFFERENCE. When the whiskey insurrection broke out in Western Pennsylvania, although not a single life was lost, and the only offence committed was a refusal to pay the United States tax on whiskey, Gov. McKean took the field in person, under the direction of Gen. Washington, to compel *an obedience to the laws*; but at this day, when a rebellion against the laws of the United States breaks out, and several men are *murdered*, Gov. Johnson keeps on his way making stump speeches, telling his friends he owes these laws *no allegiance*, and that they ought to be repealed.

Democratic Union.

IT IS STATED that all the railroads that have been opened in Ohio pay the stockholders more than ten per cent. on their stock. This is attributed to cheapness of construction and excellence of management, as well as to the vast business of the State.

Wash. Republic.

TEMPERANCE AND THE VINE. We have long been of the opinion that the best remedy against the love of strong drink—a besetting sin with the Anglo-Saxon race—is the free use of pure wine. It is a remarkable fact that in the wine districts of Europe, the people are comparatively free from the brutalizing habit of intoxication. Among the rural population of France, Italy, Spain, &c., the wholesome light wines in common use, are considered as essential to the table as bread and meat. The same, indeed, may be said of all classes. We have heard it remarked in derison, that give a man of this class a piece of bread, a few dry figs or dates, a little sweet oil and a bottle of claret, and he will feast like a lord and be happy. This mode of living is coeval with the introduction of the vine and olive in those countries, and where a man is found indulging in the use of strong drink he is the subject of remark and commiseration by his friends and acquaintances. A modern temperance reformer would probably obtain new and valuable ideas upon the subject by visiting Havana. There a temperance society, except through American newspapers, was never heard of. Yet in the population of nearly 200,000 souls it is a rare thing to hear of a Creole or a Spaniard who is in the habit of using distilled spirits. In regard to wines, however, especially claret and sauterne, all classes make free use of them at every meal.

We find in the Horticulturist the following sensible remarks:

"Very few Americans, except those who have have travelled abroad, estimate properly the moral value of pure light wines—because *pure* wines very rarely find their way across the Atlantic.

Containing as hocks and clarets do, only about eight or nine per cent. of alcohol, they are far more wholesome than coffee, and the cheap production of such wines will do no more to decrease the consumption of ardent spirits than any other circumstance. Neither law nor morals can be brought to bear upon the present age so as to force men to be entirely temperate—but the introduction of wholesome, pure light wines, at a cheap rate will—as there is an abundant proof in the wine districts of Europe. It is for this reason, as well as because we look upon it as a source of national wealth, that we regard the successful labors of such men as Mr. Longworth and Mr. Buchanan, in introducing and perfecting the wine culture, as worthy of the highest public gratitude." *Southern Press.*

THE ADJUSTMENT. In the accounts we copy from a Baltimore paper received yesterday, the reader will see the latest instance of how the Compromise works, and how beautifully the Adjustment has settled the right of Southern men to their property. We have had three instances within a few days. In one, after full proof of ownership and escape, the slave was released on *habeas corpus*, on the plea that he escaped before the enactment of the present law—which was notoriously made, not to change, but to enfore the provisions of the old law. In the second case, the Court entertained the plea that the slave was of Indian blood, and though the decision was adverse, it was distinctly given out that if the evidence had been good on this point, the slave would have been freed. This is constitutional law with a vengeance! The third case is that of which we furnish a brief account this morning—a case not of the vicious subtleties of law, made the instrument of faction and fanaticism, but of brute violence, practiced in one of the oldest and most populous counties of Pennsylvania, with the manifest connivance of the population at large. The telegraph informs us that there have been arrests of some of these murderers. No doubt—there were arrests also of the Boston ruffians, who invaded the Court House, and forcibly rescued a slave from the officers—but no one was ever punished. And so it will be in this case. It is the nature of the present Administration to bluster and talk big, as a substitute for vigorous and honest action. It is, of all shams, next to the Adjustment, the greatest that the present age has brought to light. *Charleston Mercury.*

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS—NEW ROUTE. The pleasantest, most comfortable, and altogether the best route between this city and the South, is via Baltimore, down the Chesapeake bay to Norfolk, and the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad to Weldon, N. C. The country through which this line passes is delightful, and the equal division of land and water conveyance makes it peculiarly desirable for families, and those who seek real comfort in travelling. The boats on the Chesepeake bay, running in connexion with the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, between Baltimore and Norfolk, are large and commodious, equal to those used on any other route in the country. This company are constructing a most magnificent steamer for the line, which will be completed sometime this fall. The enjoyment of the promenade and other luxuries of a well-appointed steamer, after a long and tedious ride in railway cars, is too well known by the travelling public to require commendation from us. The Seaboard and Roanoke railroad is equal to any in New York or New England. It has recently been laid with a heavy rail, and the highest rate of speed is made throughout its entire length.

N. Y. Herald.

WHIG DOCTRINE AS IT NOW IS. The National Intelligencer, which has been for a whole generation the metropolitan organ of the whiggery of this country, says, in reference to Cuba, "that it is contrary to the policy of the United States that she (Cuba) should conquer her own independence." The dogma of this orgau, then, is, that, however oppressed Cuba may be by the intolerable yoke of Spanish tyranny, she has no right to be free; and that, did she even succeed in establishing her independence, that independence would be bad luck to the United States! Can honest whigs take such a dose of abominable toryism as that? Can they swallow this principle of the despot and tyrant?

Covington (Ky.) Democratic Union.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE. Judge Jones, of Louisiana, who has been visiting our city for a day or two past, and sojourning at the Biddle House, proceeded, with a friend to Chatham, Canada, on a pleasure trip, and while there was assailed by an armed mob of negroes, in the most brutal and cowardly manner, without the slightest shadow of provocation, as we are informed. Such treatment towards two of the most respectable citizens of the United States, at the hands, or with the connivance, of the Canadian people, is an insult of the most discreditable character, and, if repeated, will tend greatly to disturb the harmonious relations heretofore existing between the two sides of the frontier.

Detroit paper.

THE GRAYSON MURDERS. A citizen of Grayson county, Va., has informed us that all the negroes concerned in the recent murders in that county have been arrested, and that their statements confirm the suspicion that the abolitionist preacher, Bacon, personally instigated them to run away—telling them that they would be "met by some of his people." Bacon had been waited upon and warned to leave within twenty-four hours, which warning he attended to *forthwith*. Our informant says that if caught there again he will doubtless be hung. If he or any of his coadjutors are caught in Grayson, or south of there, they will meet the fate they seem to court at the hands of an outraged community. *Grayson. Pat.*

A wag has discovered a new letter in the alphabet—*let'er rip.* *Boston Post.*

North Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1851.

Notice to Subscribers.

The subscriptions of many of our patrons will expire about the first of October and November next; and we take occasion to remind them of the fact, so that they may renew according to the advance terms, should they choose to do so. We invite the attention of all our subscribers to our terms, published on the first page of our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and we hope those in arrears will at once transmit the money by Mail, and thus save us the commissions (20 per cent.) which we have to pay for collecting.

Receipts in all cases will be sent, showing the time paid for.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

We gave in our last copious accounts of the insurrection in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, of blacks and whites against the fugitive-slave law, which resulted in the death of Mr. Gorsuch, who had gone thither to reclaim his slave, and in the serious it not mortal injury of others who accompanied him. We learn, from the public prints, that the President has been prompt in issuing orders for arresting the guilty, and that he has been seconded, but slowly, however, by the Governor of Pennsylvania. Some thirty or forty of the traitors have been arrested, and are being examined and committed for trial.

The last Baltimore Sun states that the mulatto man, Pinkney, the fugitive slave of the late Mr. Gorsuch, has not yet been arrested. A large party were after him.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, who sat upon the body of Mr. Gorsuch, is one of the most disgraceful features in the outrage It is as follows:

"THE CORONER'S INQUEST. A coroner's inquest was held by Joseph D. Powell, Esq., on the body of Edward Gorsuch, who returned a verdict, the substance of which is as follows:

Upon the affirmation of George Whitson, John Rowland, Osborne Dare, Hiram Kennard, Samuel Miller, Lewis Cooper, Geo. Firth, Wm. Knott, Jno. Ellis, Wm. Millhouse, Josph Richwine, and Miller Knott, good and lawful men of the aforesaid county, who, being duly affirmed, and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where and how the said deceased came to his death, do say, upon their affirmations, that on the morning of the 11th inst., the neighborhood was thrown into an excitement *by the above deceased*, and some five or six persons in company with him, *making an attack upon a family of colored persons living in said Gap*, near the brick mill, about 4 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of arresting some fugitive slaves *as they alleged*. Many of the colored people of the neighborhood collected, and there was considerable firing of guns and other fire-arms by both parties; upon the arrival of some of the neighbors at the place after the riot had subsided, found the above deceased lying upon his back, or right side, dead. Upon a post mortem examination upon the body of the said deceased, made by Drs. Patterson and Martin, in our presence, we believe he came to his death by gun shot wounds that he received in the above mentioned riots, caused by some person or persons to us unknown."

If the above is a specimen of the honesty of Pennsylvania Juries, we may at once despair of seeing the law enforced against the guilty. But we hope otherwise. This Jury was drawn from the vicinity of Christiana, a spot most fatally infected with the Abolition mania.

Believing it to be our duty to inform our readers fully as to the nature of this dangerous outrage on their Constitutional rights, we shall publish in our next several documents in relation to it, embracing an account of the tragedy, by the son of Mr. Gorsuch—a letter from that gentleman to the Governor of Pennsylvania—the letter of the Governor of Maryland to the President, on the subject—and the Resolutions adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, condemnatory of the outrage.

Every part of the "Compromise" but the fugitive-slave law was self-executing. *Will that be enforced?* The fate of the Union, so dear to us all, hangs on the decision; and that decision is with the people of the free States.

PUNGO ROAD.

Gov. Reid, as President ex-officio of the Literary Board, has given notice of the letting of the contract for constructing a Turnpike Road from Lake Pungo to the town of Plymouth, to the lowest bidder—the letting to take place on the 2d day of October next. This Road is to be constructed, in pursuance of acts of Assembly, out of funds realized from the sales of Swamp Lands in the vicinity; and when finished, must be of much benefit to the citizens among whom it is located, as well as to the Literary Fund itself, by bringing the lands vested in the Board in to market.

A map, containing a survey of the route for said Road, together with a minute description of the quality of the land, timber, distances, &c. is in possession of Gen. H. G. Spruill, of Plymouth, a member of the Literary Board, who will furnish any information on the subject that may be asked.

SUPPOSED KIDNAPPER.

On Wednesday last a white man came to this place with a horse and carryall, and two negro men, one black and the other a mulatto, whom he offered for sale. That day or the next, he sold his horse and carryall at auction, at a heavy sacrifice, as we are informed, as he said he wanted money. On Friday he engaged the two negroes to a gentleman in this place, for $1,400, promising to deliver them on Saturday morning; but Saturday morning they were both gone, and he hired a horse and set out, as he said, to look for them. The circumstances being of a character to excite suspicion, a warrant was in the meantime made out for him, and he was arrested by the Sheriff a few miles West of the City. The mulatto, who says his name is Emanuel, was taken, and is now in jail in this place; but the black boy has not yet been caught. They are both likely boys, and worth between seven and eight hundred dollars each.

This white man passed here by the name of J. J. Wood, and said he was from Pittsylvania County, Va.; but he has called himself by other names, as we understand. There is reason to believe that his real name is Marshall. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high—rather raw-boned, and wears a striped pair of pantaloons, checked vest, dark Summer coat, and a white hat. He was held to bail in $1,000, and not being able to give it, was committed.

It is proper to state that he exhibited a bill of sale for these negroes, purporting to be from a Mr. Sayles, from whom he stated he purchased them.

One of the negroes is evidently acquainted in Lynchburg. His answers to questions showed this.

Much credit is due to Col. W. L. Otey, of this place, for his vigilance in the matter, which led to the arrest of this supposed kidnapper.

SENATOR *vs.* SENATOR. The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator, has consented to run in place of Gen. Quitman, declined, against Gen. Foote, Senator, for Governor of Mississippi.

PLANK ROAD. We invite attention to the advertisement of the President of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, in our paper to-day.

VERMONT AND THE WHIGS.

Southern Whig papers are exulting over Vermont as the "Whig star that never sets," and are recording the result of the recent elections in that State with evident satisfaction and gratification. The following, *from a Democratic paper printed at Maine*, will show what sort of a triumph it is the Whigs have achieved in Vermont. We quote from the Bangor Democrat of the 9th instant:

"VERMONT AND THE WHIG PARTY. Judge Williams, the present whig governor of Vermont, and who was triumphantly re-elected last week, is the same man who approved and signed the nullifying law of that State, which substantially overthrows the fugitive-slave law passed by Congress to carry out a plain provision of the constitution of the United States. The whig dynasty, which the election of last week continues in power, is the same dynasty under whose auspices this mischievous piece of nullification was enacted, and under whose auspices, too, it will doubtless be retained upon the statute-book of Vermont.

It cannot escape public attention that the re-election of Gov. Williams, mortifying as it ought to be to every friend of the Union and of the peace and repose of the country, is everywhere hailed as a "glorious whig triumph," and even by that portion of the whig press which affects to support the slavery compromise of 1850.

In the great State of Pennsylvania, the whig candidate for governor is the present incumbent of that office, who pocketed, and thereby practically vetoed, a law passed by the legislature, authorizing the use of the State jails in aid of the execution of the fugitive-slave law. While thus abusing his official power to foment ill-blood between the North and the South, he is on the stump, still further striving to conciliate abolition support, by declaring himself in favor of substantial and material alterations of the same law, which is an essential and vital part of the compromise measures, and which can never be touched, except with the assent of its friends, without producing an instantaneous disruption of the Union.

And yet the re-election of Governor Johnston, should it unfortunately occur, will be hailed with the same shouts of triumph which have greeted the re-election of Governor Williams in Vermont.

Mr. Clay declared a year ago that he should leave the whig party if he found it degenerating into "a contemptible abolition party." It seems to us that it is about time for him to redeem his pledge.

We doubt not there are many whigs throughout the North who sincerely deprecate the abolition tendency of the party to which they belong. We know that there are many such in Maine. We ask them to look carefully at the signs of the times, and then see if they do not owe duties to the country, altogether paramount to the obligations of mere party ties. How long will such men continue to act with the Williamses of Vermont, the Johnsons of Pennsylvania, the Sewards of New York, the Winthrops of Massachusetts, and the Otises of Maine? How long will they countenance these rampant fanatics in their mad career?"

We can answer the Democrat: Northern Whigs will continue to act with the Abolitionists, and will be Abolitionists themselves, as long as their conduct is concealed, excused and palliated, and thereby encouraged *by Southern Whigs*. And who can blame them? The Raleigh Register, for instance, is in open alliance with such men as Winthrop and the Vermont Whigs, for it has words of praise for the former and no word of condemnation for the latter.

Those in the South who excuse Freesoilism and Abolitionism, for party purposes, *are worse than the Abolitionists themselves*. They are so, because they are false not only to the cause of the Union, but to their own section; while the Abolitionist, though a bitter foe to the Union, can at least plead that he represents his section, to some extent, in its feelings and sympathies on the subject of Slavery. Patriotism begins at home. The man who is not true to his neighborhood, when assailed, will not be true to his County; the man who is not true to his County, when assailed, will not be true to his State; and the man who is not true to his State, when assailed, will not be true to the Union of the States.

"FRANCONIA STORIES."

We are under obligations to Mr. Turner for several little volumes—"Wallace," "Mary Erskine," "Mary Bell," "Malleville," and "Beechnut,"—under the general title of "Franconia Stories," by Jacob Abbott. The character of these works may be gathered from the Preface, as follows:

"The developments of the moral sentiments of the human heart, in early life—and every thing in fact which relates to the formation of character—is determined in a far greater degree by sympathy, and by the influence of example, than by formal precepts and didactic instruction. If a boy hears his father speaking kindly to a robin in the spring—welcoming its coming and offering it food—there arises at once in his own mind, a feeling of kindness toward the bird, and toward all the animal creation, which is produced by a sort of sympathetic action, a power somewhat similar to what in physical philosophy is called *induction*. On the other hand, if the father, instead of feeding the bird, goes eagerly for a gun, in order that he may shoot it, the boy will sympathize in that desire, and growing up under such an influence, there will be gradually formed within him, through the mysterious tendency of the youthful heart to vibrate in unison with hearts that are near, a disposition to kill and destroy all helpless beings that come within his power. There is no need of any formal instruction in either case. Of a thousand children brought up under the former of the above-described influences, nearly every one, when he sees a bird, will wish to go and get crumbs to feed it, while in the latter case, nearly every one will just as certainly look for a stone. Thus the growing up in the right atmosphere, rather than the receiving of the right instruction, is the condition which it is most important to secure, in plans for forming the characters of children.

It is in accordance with this philosophy that these stories, though written mainly with a view to their moral influence on the hearts and dispositions of the readers, contain very little formal exhortation and instruction. They present quiet and peaceful pictures of happy domestic life, portraying generally such conduct, and expressing such sentiments and feelings, as it is desirable to exhibit and express in the presence of children.

The books, however, will be found, perhaps, after all, to be useful mainly in entertaining and amusing the youthful readers who may peruse them, as the writing of them has been the amusement and recreation of the author in the intervals of more serious pursuits."

These charming little works ought to be read by every boy and girl in the land. They are simple in style, yet the stories they contain are quite ingeniously constructed and told; and they are calculated, more than any book of the sort we have ever seen, to establish in the heart of the child correct moral sentiments, and develop the better feelings of human nature.

"YOU CAN TAKE THE TURKEYS." The "News" says that at the late Railway meeting at Warrenton, on the 12th instant, when it was doubtful whether the necessary amount would be raised to re-construct the Raleigh and Gaston Road, a patriotic and worthy old farmer, who has a large family to support, and whose circumstances are by no means affluent, stepped forward and proffered twenty-seven Turkeys as a subscription to the stock, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, I'm in favor of the Rail Road—I have no money, but I have twenty-seven Turkeys, and if it will help to build the Road, *you can take the Turkeys.*"

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD. It will be seen, by an Advertisement, signed by the Treasurer, in another column, that an instalment of 10 per cent. of subscriptions to this Road is called for, payable on or before the 1st of November next.

Lines to W. A. S., Wake County, have been received, and shall appear soon.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

We copy from the Pennsylvanian the following report of a Speech recently delivered by this distinguished statesman, at Lancaster, in favor of Colonel Bigler and the Constitutional rights of the South:

"In commencing, he alluded to the grandeur of the spectacle presented by the meeting, which he said could be seen in no other country on earth. Here the humblest and the proudest meet on a footing of equality, to make, to unmake, or support the laws; but elsewhere the laws are above the reach of the people, and are supported by the bayonet. They had met to-day to interchange feeling and sentiment in reference to the nominations made by the State conventions. With regard to the governor, all the omens were favorable, and looked to a triumph. Pennsylvania had never elected two whig governors consecutively; one term of whig government was as much as she could stand at one trial. He felt certain that the result would be the same at the coming election. He had never been mistaken in a presentiment of this kind but once, and that was when Van Buren was defeated. He would therefore predict a brilliant victory for the democratic army of Pennsylvania in October next. Mr. B. next alluded to Gov. Johnston's professions in favor of a sound currency, and referred to the relief notes and other shinplasters. He said that every one must feel the evil of such a currency as Gov. Johnston by his acts seemed to favor. Who suffers by this monstrous system of whig banking? Is it the speculator who snuffs danger from afar, and knows how to escape it? No; it is the poor who have these false tokens in their pockets, unconscious of the ruin that is coming upon them. He next examined Gov. Johnston's claims built upon the sinking fund, and completely exposed his unfounded pretensions. Mr. B. next spoke of the tariff, saying that the word *tariff* is a French word, substituted for the English word *tax*, and that the latter word should be adhered to, as people who talk of tariffs would then have a better idea of what is meant. Taking this for a text, he proceeded to show that prohibitory tariffs, or tariffs for protection, were in their nature nothing but heavy taxes. Mr. B. said he could not call the tariff of 1846 a perfect law, as nothing human is, but it is very nearly so. At all events, he said, if it is ever to be changed, it can only be done through the agency of the democratic party, as the whigs had failed in every promise they had made in regard to it.

If experience shows the wisdom of some alteration in the law, it can only be done by the power of the democratic party, and that should teach the whigs the folly of fighting the democratic party on this issue.

Mr. Buchanan next referred to the dangers threatening the Union. He spoke of the government and the Union of these States as an edifice over the formation of which a favoring Providence must have presided. Man must eventually be every where free. Heaven had made him free, and this Union to be the instrument of universal enfranchisement. But it is threatened by dangers at home; and in what way? Simply this: A number of officious fanatics in the North refuse to let the people of the South manage their own affairs in their own way. What would you think, said Mr. B., addressing those near him, if some of your neighbors at a small distance would persist in meddling with your family affairs, and thereby bringing you into perpetual trouble? Would you not be justly indignant? And just so it is with your brethren of the South. All the South asks is to be let alone in the peaceable enjoyment of its rights—rights guaranteed by the constitution, and without which guarantee the constitution could have no existence. *All the South got by the Compromise was the enactment of the fugitive-slave law, and that she wants honestly and faithfully executed.* "I read," said Mr. B., "the southern papers attentively. They all give their support to the Union and the Compromise conditionally, on the faithful performance of the fugitive-slave law," and I believe sincerely, if you cancel or nullify that, you destroy this Union. Now, what will you do? Repeal it and hazard the safety of the Union, or enforce it honestly and save the Union? [To this question there was a loud response of determination to support the law.] "The whole matter is in a nutshell," said Mr. B., "and there you have it." There is a great and numerous party in this State that favors the adverse policy; but will you vote with that party? [No! no!]

Mr. Buchanan then passed to the Pennsylvania State law of 1847. He said, to say the least, that act was very uncivil and discourteous to the general government. It had no jails in the several States, and had to depend on State courtesy. In this case Pennsylvania stands in the unbecoming attitude of allowing her jails to England and France and other foreign States, whilst she refuses them to her nearest sister, Maryland. Mr. Buchanan then applied his remarks to the approaching election, and said the election of Col. Bigler would be a triumph for the national constitution. All his correspondents unite in regarding it in that light. We should remember this, for *in voting for him we vote for a great principle as well as for the man.* Stick to the ticket is a good text, and it is good only for the reason I have stated. That is the philosophy of it. We vote for principles—the men are mere instruments."

The conduct of Mr. Buchanan contrasts most nobly with that of that miserable demagogue and Abolitionist, W. F. Johnston, the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, whose sentiments and action in relation to the fugitive slave law have contributed more than all things else to the recent murder of Southern men in pursuit of their slaves, at Christiana, in that State. Let it be remembered that James Buchanan is a Republican of the old school, who holds to a strict construction of the Constitution and repudiates the exercise of all doubtful powers. He is the same man now that he was fifteen years ago in the Senate, when Mr. Calhoun pronounced him thoroughly sound and safe on the Slavery question.

STATE FAIR—SENATOR DOUGLAS. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, has been selected to deliver the annual address before the New York State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Rochester during the present month. In making this announcement, the Rochester American adds: "Aside from the reputation, eminent ability, and fine oratorical powers of the distinguished Senator, there is a propriety in the choice, from the fact that he emigrated from Western New York, where, as a farmer and mechanic, he laid the foundation of his fame as a citizen and statesman."

NEW YORK.

In our next we shall give an account of the recent Conventions of the two parties in New York, embracing the Resolutions adopted by each. Want of space prevents us from doing so to-day.

We shall also expose the character of the late Whig Convention in Massachusetts, together with its platform, so much lauded in the Raleigh Register of the 17th instant.

By the way, the Register of the 13th inst. promised its readers to attend, in its next, to a late article of ours in relation to the coalition in New York between the Seward and Fillmore men; but numbers of that paper dated the 17th and 20th have been issued, and yet our article has not been "attended" to. Our statements in the article referred to were conclusive, we know; but then we supposed, as the Register had promised to notice it, that he would trump up something by way of reply.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F.

We are indebted to Mr. Representative Winslow for printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of U. S. of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, now in session at Baltimore.

On the 18th the Grand Lodge resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment question, being on article 8th, relating to Grand Sires. As the Constitution now stands, they are entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge of the United States, but are denied the privilege of voting; the proposed amendment gives them the right to vote. After a long debate, the amendment was rejected, ayes 26, nays 64.

We shall have a word or two to say, in our next, in reply to the disgraceful attack by the Raleigh Register on the Tarborough Press and this journal.

[From the North Carolina Standard of Feb. 22, 1851.]

STAND BY YOUR COLORS!

We observe, in various portions of the country, that attempts are being made to destroy old party organizations and get up what is called, by way of excellence, a *Union* party. These attempts appear to manifest themselves more decidedly in the free States than in the slaveholding; and there is both propriety and reason in this, for *that* is the quarter in which a sound and just regard for the Union as it ought to be and for State sovereignty, prevails to the least extent, and is *most needed*. We hail this spirit in the free States, and hope it may grow and spread; but here in North Carolina, where we ask only to be let alone so far as the Slavery question is concerned, and where no hand is lifted against the continuance of the Union, we can perceive no good reason for establishing a mongrel party, or for any organization of the character alluded to. The truth is, these attempted Union organizations are calculated by their very tendency, in *this* region, to reflect upon every citizen who stands forward with a determined spirit in behalf of Southern rights, and to increase the very power in the Federal Government which threatens, in the end, to absorb every valuable attribute of State sovereignty.

What have we in North Carolina done, that we should be called upon to *approve* the late "adjustment," and to vote for no man for President or Vice President, or for any other office, who does not approve it? We *acquiesce* in it—we *submit* to it, and is not that sufficient? It is enough for us to say that we will make the fugitive-slave law a test of soundness; and it is for the better portion of the Northern people to *compel* their public men to this standard; but as a Southern man, and as the Editor of a free press, we would go beyond this, and distinctly declare that we would support no man for public station, who did not emphatically condemn any and all attempts to give Congress jurisdiction in any shape or of any character whatsoever over the Slavery question. That is the point, after all, on which this whole question turns. If the people of the free States *will* agitate this subject in their primary assemblies and in their legislative chambers, let them do it, with the certainty that they are thereby daily weakening the bonds that have made us one people; but at the same time, while we bear that as best we may, let us demand, *as a right*, and insist upon it to the last extremity, *that Slavery shall hereafter be an unpronouncable word in the halls of Congress*. We are the assailed and aggrieved section.

We have not harmed the people of the free States in either their character, their persons or their estates; and are we, under these circumstances—with the thunderbolts which these people have launched against us still burning in our midst—to *approve* their action, to land their love of the Union, and to proscribe our own fellow citizens by getting up these so-called Union associations? There are no disunionists in North Carolina, and there is, therefore, no necessity for organizing a Union party to put down disunion; on the contrary, in our humble judgment, that man who stands up most unflinchingly for the reserved rights of the States, is the best Union man, while he who is eternally crying Union! Union! is most to be dreaded as the advocate of consolidation, and of a course of policy which would inevitably tend to the destruction of every vital principle of Union and of Constitutional liberty. That is our opinion. We state it generally, without any wish or intention to reflect upon any one or any party.

If the Democratic party of the United States had remained in power, these Slavery troubles would have been avoided, or promptly met and settled. There can be no doubt that the Administration of Gen. Taylor contributed, more than all things else, to inflame these troubles, and to put the South to the wall in the late exciting controversy. Always sectional, the Whig party, in the contest which resulted in his elevation to power, pretended to be national; and in order to succeed in their struggle for the spoils, they managed so as to array, under the same banner, the bitter anti-Slavery man of New England, who contended that Gen. Taylor thought with him on this question, and the ardent Southron, who pointed with triumphant satisfaction to his three hundred negroes as evidence of his devotion to Southern rights. The result of all this is well known to the country. We do not propose to dwell upon it. If Gen Cass had been elected, we have Mr. Webster's authority for saying that the Missouri line would have been established; and that, with other measures equally fair, would have given satisfaction to the most "ultra" Southern State.

But under any and every view of the question, *as it now presents itself*, it becomes the Democrats—the old States right's Jeffersonian party, to "stand by their colors." There is no safety either in the ranks of the Federalists, or under a new flag. Let us stand where we are, and *watch*; and let us act, in the future, as a just regard for our vital interests may require us to act. No one can tell what another year will bring forth. If the crisis be difficult, let our prudence rise with the occasion; and amid all difficulties—whether they present themselves in the shape of *Union* organizations, *disunion* organizations, or entangling alliances with the Federalists—let us remember that our principles are secondary in importance *only* to our vital interests and honor as citizens of a slaveholding State; and that, after all, *the Constitution* is the surest and safest guide in times of national excitement and of peril to the Union of the States.

We have re-published the above in accordance with our promise in our last, for the purpose of showing the sentiments we entertained in relation to the important subjects alluded to, before the campaign for Congress opened in this State. Our position then is our position now. There is nothing in the above which we feel disposed to retract or qualify.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road—true to its miracle-working powers—runs under all circumstances, and without regard to circumstances. On Saturday last the train due from Gaston was detained until about eight o'clock P. M., by the breaking of the piston-rod; and on Monday morning, about four o'clock, the train going North ran off the track a few hundred yards from Raleigh, upsetting the engine, but leaving the cars standing and doing no particular damage. A couple of fine stage-horses, belonging to Mr. Bland, and which had been turned out in the field through which the Road runs, had fallen into a cow-break; and one of them, it is supposed, had displaced some of the rails, which caused the engine to run off. One of the horses was killed, and the other seriously injured.

Twelve months hence this Road will be in a very different condition from what it now is; but in the meantime it will require all the energies of the Superintendent and other officers to keep the Road in operation. All that can be expected of them is, to do as well, in proportion to their greatly increased facilities, as the present managers of the Road have done with their limited means. Let them do this, and the public will be satisfied.

President Fillmore is again absent from his duties at Washington, attending a Railroad Jubilee in Boston. We observe that the Governor General of Canada, and suite were present at this Jubilee, and were warmly cheered. Cheers for the representative of Royalty; but clubs, lead, and cold steel for a Southern man who lawfully attempts to reclaim his slave! How different the reception of Lord Elgin in Boston, from that which poor old Mr. Gorsuch met in Lancaster, Pennsylvania!

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON. We hear the most cheering accounts from the different contractors along the line of the North Carolina Rail Road. We are highly gratified to see the energy and industry displayed by the contractors in this county. They are the right sort of men and have taken hold with a spirit and determination calculated to inspire confidence, if it were lacking, in the enterprise. We hazard nothing in saying that they will be behind no others in the promptness and fidelity with which their contracts are completed. John Trolinger, Esq., of this county, removed the first spade full of dirt at Haw River in July last, and Gen. Benj. Trolinger and Dr. D. A. Montgomery have completed the longest distance. Success to the North Carolina Rail Road!!—the last hope of freedom from commercial vassalage left to the good "Old North State."

Graham Democrat.

[From DeBow's Review.]

Product of Turpentine at the South.

An able-bodied man will require for his field about one hundred acres of pine forest as his crop. After the middle of November, boxing the trees commences. Thus, with a long, narrow axe, a box or chop is made in the tree from three to six inches from the ground, or just above the swell of the roots. The width of the box is governed by the size of the tree, but usually from eight to sixteen inches. It is not cut far inward, but aims downward and to the line separating the sap and heart of the tree. The rim of the box is kept level, and it is designed to hold from one to two quarts—in small trees they do not hold so much. This boxing continues until the middle or end of March, or when the sap begins to rise freely, and will embrace about four months, as the only suitable boxing season of the year; and he is a good hand who can in this period cut his own crop for the coming year, though it may be done. The average number for a hand to cut in a day is 80 or 90—a few less in the shorter and more in the longer days of that season. Here I may remark that we estimate the cutting of boxes at about one dollar the acre; though it may not cost quite so much, but nearly so. The most usual number of boxes for a hand, as a crop, is a thousand; though they can do well with either more or less. An acre averages about one hundred boxes; the larger trees affording room for three boxes, the middle size for only two, and the smaller, (being about 9 or 10 inches in diameter,) only one box.

When the hundred acres are thus boxed, the hand has his crop or field in preparation for the following, ten or fifteen years. The boxes being cut, the next work is cornering, which is often performed by two strokes of the same axe at each corner of the box, taking out a light chip; a perpendicular line of about four to six inches is thus started upward from each corner. This operation is executed with great dispatch, as a hand will corner from six to eight hundred in a day. With this last work the boxes will usually fill with turpentine, issuing as well from the cornering as from the face made in cutting the box. The next thing to be done is to lay off the ground in what is called "patience;" this is done by staking it off in straight parallel lines, of forty yards in width, with visible and pretty permanent stakes; this is necessary to enable the hand to follow his "through," or row, regularly, and miss no tree in all his future attention to them. All this being done, and the boxes being full, or nearly so, (but it is proper to remark that the boxes are all never full alike, some trees issuing much more and faster than others,) the full ones indicate the necessity of "dipping," which is done with an iron trowel-like instrument called a dipper, having a socket to receive a wooden handle of three or four feet. The blade is ten or twelve inches long, about six inches wide in the middle, tapering to an oval point, and flat on both sides, with the substance of about one-fourth of an inch in thickness in the middle, declining to a dull edge at the point and sides. This instrument in hand, and two rude pine buckets with bale or handle to them, and barrels, with one head out, fixed at stated distances in the "pattern" or "through," the man begins his dipping by thrusting his dipper in at one corner of the box, ranging it down to the bottom, and pressing it upward toward the opposite corner, all with a quick motion. When nearly the whole contents of the box are collected on the flat surface of the dipper—which is immediately carried to the bucket, that being set quite up to the tree—the dipper is drawn over the near edge of the bucket to cleanse it from the adhering turpentine, and to accomplish this the more effectually, a strip of hoop-iron is fixed in the edge of the bucket to draw the dipper on. The first box being thus emptied, with quick step the next is reached, and so continued until the bucket is nearly full—it holding about eight gallons when full; the man carries it to the barrel and turns it in, and there leaves it to drain, while he is filling the other bucket, which is soon to take its place. Thus, a hand will fill from four to seven barrels a day; some active, quick hands, have filled as many as ten barrels in a day. This is the whole process of dipping. The first dipping of newly cut boxes is the purely "virgin dip," though the whole product of the first year of the pine is commonly called "virgin dip."

It is not a little remarkable that the first dipping is very different, in being thin, oily, and transparent, or more so than any that the tree will ever again afford; and perhaps not less strange that the product of each succeeding year, as long as the tree is cultivated, is different from their antecedents. Every succeeding year the turpentine becomes thicker and more deeply colored, from a light cream toward an orange; and yet not differing perceptibly in its yield of spirits. It is from the "virgin dip" only, that the white, transparent rosin, so much used in the arts, and especially in making the fine white soaps, can be made. When the dipping is thus over, the next work is to "chip" or scarify the tree immediately over the box, and extending across the face between perpendicular lines, arising from the corners or outer edges of the box. This is done by an instrument usually called a "hacker," sometimes "shave." Its form is somewhat like a "round shave," narrowing at the cutting place to the diameter of an inch, with a shank, to be fixed securely into a strong, heavy handle of about two feet in length, while the faces of the trees are low, but the handle is made longer as years advance the faces higher. With the hacker the man stands nearly in front of the box, and makes a stroke from the perpendicular line to the corner, toward the centre or line from the middle of the box, upward, cutting a furrow-like gash through bark and sap-wood, and about a fourth of an inch deep into the wood. This is mostly done with one stroke, when the man immediately changes hands or position, or makes a like stroke on the opposite side towards the centre. In this way he passes through his "patterns" until he gets over his whole crop, which he may readily do in six to eight days; and, as soon as over, he returns to where he began, and goes over them again and again until his boxes are full. The filling is generally done with four to six "chippings," or four to six weeks, when dipping comes round again. In chipping, each succeeding cut is made immediately in the upper edge of the last, and should be made in breadth as narrow as the hacker can be made to cut it—as it is well ascertained that a small scar or narrow cut, if deep enough, does as well, or better, than a larger, and broader one, and the economy of the narrow cuts is in saving the tree to many years longer culture, while the wide cut would carry the face out of reach prematurely.

This succession of "chipping" and "dipping" continues from April to October, or until frost, when the turpentine is done running, from want of sufficient heat. New boxes are commonly dipped five or six times in that period—older boxes only three and four times. The quantity made by a hand is quite various, but may be rated as averaging one hundred and fifty barrels. Many make two hundred, and some even as high as three hundred barrels in the year. When the last dipping is finished, which is generally in the month of November, collecting the "scrape" is the next duty. In all years after the first, the trickling of the turpentine down the face of the box, from the chipping of the hacker, and which face is lengthened upward about one foot every year, there adheres to the face or smooth surface over the box a considerable portion of the issuing turpentine; it is often nearly an inch thick on a considerable portion of the face, and is well worth being collected, which is done by scraping it off with several different instruments, as may be most fancied by the operator; often with a small spade, that detaches it from the wood, to fall into a coarse two-legged stool box, open at one end, which open end is set against the tree, below the face, to catch the "scrape" as it falls from the face of the tree and the instrument. When the box is thus filled it is carried to an open-headed barrel near to hand, and emptied, and so continued until the barrel is full. The "scrape" is packed into the barrel either by trampling or pounding, until it is made to hold all it can.

This article has usually been sold by the barrel, at about half the price of the "dip," or liquid; but, of late, the more correct rule of selling by weight is becoming generally established. Its yield of spirits is nearly as half of the "dip" per barrel; and, for making the common or inferior rosin, it is greatly preferred by the distillers. The "scrape" is thus collected with much dispatch, and is finished generally in the month of December or January. After the boxes are five or six years old, they yield about as many barrels of "scrape" as of "dip," and as they get still older, the "scrape" increases. But it is more than probable that at half the price of the "dip," the "scrape" is the most profitable to the maker.

This description embraces the whole operation of the culture or making of turpentine, save the preparation of the barrels. The timber of which they are made is usually got out by the same hands who make the turpentine, and commonly taken from the same land as the wood or the boxes. The staves are cut thirty-two inches in length, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness; the heads about seventeen inches in diameter, so that the barrel may contain thirty-two gallons.

From the time the getting off the "scrape" is finished, until the season of "chipping" comes round, which is generally from the first to the tenth April, the hand is engaged in getting the barrel timber, which ought to be well seasoned when made up for "dip" barrels; and it will save time and a loss of turpentine, to separate the heart and sap-staves as they are being cut, so that the former may be made into "dip," and the latter into "scrape" barrels; the heart-staves retaining and holding the liquid while it will soak through the sap-staves. The cost of these barrels is always estimated at from twenty to thirty cents each. Thus it may be seen that, like the engagements of a farm-hand, in always finding something needful to be done in every day of the year, and something that should not be neglected; so with the turpentine hand, the whole year has its various demands upon him in their proper season, so that there is no time to spare from his turpentine crop.

The profits of turpentine labor, like that bestowed on the other products, depend on price, and price is regulated by supply and demand. Compared to other labor, this has, for the last ten years, been deemed the most profitable of all. It is indeed difficult to put a proper value on turpentine land, properly and conveniently located. Applied to the production of turpentine, as here described, the annual value of the acre is from four to six dollars gross in its product, at three dollars per barrel, which is an interest on sixty to a hundred dollars; and when the trees are exhausted of their turpentine, the acre is very nearly of equal value in its after products of tar—the culture of turpentine being preparatory to the largest yield of tar from a given quantity of acres.

SCOTT AND FILLMORE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald ("W," the well known "Doctor") writing from the Shannondale Springs, Va., thus happily hits off the rapidly succeeding pilgrimage of these distinguished Presidential candidates to the Old Dominion. The writer holds a spirited and free pen, but the good sense and humor of his speculations do away with any objections to certain expressions, which we are far from being understood as willing to endorse:

"Gen. Scott, last week, passed up the Valley on his way to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. It is a long and tedious journey of stage riding, for so late in the season. Two hundred and fifty miles' jolting in a stage coach, for a day's benefit of White Sulphur water, in September would hardly pay. The inducement of the journey must be commensurate with the enterprise. We have reason to suspect that Gen. Scott is a candidate for the Presidency. Good Whigs, Scott Whigs, if they can unyoke him from Gov. Seward, do say that the General takes a little flattery about the Presidency very kindly—that he talks as complacently on the subject as Gen. Sam Houston, just as if his nomination was an affair predetermined, and his election a sure thing, provided always that the party can be united; and they further say, that Gen. Scott deeply regrets the dissentions existing in the whig party, and the continued agitation of the nigger question, as it is very natural that he should. But the way in which the Highland Chief has been following in the wake of President Fillmore's Virginia pleasure excursions is a little curious.

A fortnight ago, Gen. Scott was luxuriating upon salt water, hog fish, and the smiles of the ladies, at Old Point Comfort. The President was there last July. Now we find the General-in-Chief passing up the Valley of Virginia, and received as a lion of the first magnitude, mane and all, at the White Sulphur, near Winchester, and at Winchester, and at New Market, in the tenth legion, among the Suabian Duch, and at Harrisonburg, and at Staunton especially; indeed, all the way to Greenbrier up the valley, among the descendants of the Cavaliers, and the wiry-limbed Scotch-Irish, and the sturdy Germans, famous for their fine farms, cabbage and sour-krout and buxom daughters, and those lithe and powerful seven feet mountainers; in a word all the way to the real White Sulphur of Greenbrier, Gen. Scott seems to have covered over the tracks of the Commande-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and neutrallized all the advantages promised to Mr. Fillmore from his journey.

General Scott will get a great deal of useful information at the White Sulphur. This summer more than at any preceding, those Springs have been the resort of Southern pleasure-seekers, particularly the fiery secessionists of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Some of them are still here; and a few conversations with some of these leading spirits will post a man up completely on Southern politics, and upon the sorry chances of uniting the whigs, North and South, in the grand steeple chase of '52. But, at all events, this excursion of the General, into the heart of Virginia, will do much to put him *rectus in curia* in his native State. But what will it all avail? The State is democratic—the storm of 1846 did not change her; and when the new constitution is ratified by the people, as it will be next month, by a sweeping majority, and the popular vote is thus increased by the addition of some 25,000, what can the whigs expect but an increase of the majority against them? Yet the vote of Virginia may be worth contending for in a whig convention, if they have a convention; and this may account for the industry with which General Scott is tracking the President. Through our political spectacles this wild goose chase is a curious affair. On both sides, we fear, it will be "love's labor lost."

HON. R. M. SAUNDERS. To this distinguished patriot Statesman is due the eminent honor of securing the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, as well as of aiding in the chartering of the Central Road. From the period of his return from the Court of Madrid, he has, without reward or hope of reward, devoted the whole of his time and talents to the improvement of the condition and the development of the resources of his native State. The people are soon to reap the precious fruits of his untiring energy and perseverance. From the passage of the Act chartering our Road up to our glorious Meeting of the 13th, which secured its benefits by subscribing the remainder of the Stock, the most sanguine friends of the Road apprehended that the provisions of the charter would not be complied with, that the $400,000 would not be subscribed by individuals, and that in consequence the Road would on the first day of next month be consigned to the "Tomb of the Capulets" without even the hope of a resurrection. This would have been its fate had not Gen. Saunders exerted all his generous efforts in its behalf. During the whole contest amid the gloomiest period of its fortune, he stood firm—"among the faithless a faithful he." We envied his feelings of pride and exultation on Saturday last, when, after the last of his many spirit-stirring appeals in behalf of the re-construction of the Road, as soon as he resumed his seat amid the applause of the crowd, the remaining portion of the stock was immediately taken. All hearts felt, all eyes expressed, all tongues proclaimed the gratitude of the country to one who, rising immeasurably above all party and party ends, achieved for us the noble work. We thought as we viewed the man and the exciting scenes which surrounded him, that he could well appropriate to himself the language of the Poet,

"Exegi monumentum perennius ære."

Long will Gen. Saunders and his noble efforts in the cause of improvement be gratefully remembered by the people of North Carolina. *Warrenton News.*

[1 elegraphed for the Washington Union.]

New York State Fair.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 17. The crowd at present collected here is immense. The grounds are magnificently located and fitted up, and the entries are said to be larger than ever before. The display of cattle, horses, and agricultural implements has never been equalled. A grand military review will take place to-morrow evening, and a festival held, at which arrangements have been made to seat 800 persons. Jenny Lind will be among the guests.

Supposed Discovery of the Slave Pinkney, belonging to Mr. Gorsuch.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 17. Yesterday a mulatto man, who corresponds in appearance with the description given of the Christiana slave Pinkney, belonging to the late Mr. Gorsuch, who was murdered in Lancaster county, was seen on the hills near this place. Several of our citizens have gone in pursuit of him, and everything will be done to bring him back to answer the charges against him.

The Savannah Republican of Thursday last says, "the first new Rice received this season arrived here yesterday."

[From the New York Tribune.]

Circular—Phillip's Patent United States Fire Annihilator Agency.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he is the authorized agent for the English patentee for the disposal of Phillip's fire annihilators in the United States. His agency, based upon a certain proprietary interest in the patent, will be conducted in connexion with a company of operation, to be known as "Phillip's United States Fire Annihilator Company," of which Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller of the United States Treasury at Washington, is the president, and P. T. Barnum, Esq., is the general manager and secretary.

The agency will open an office in New York city on the 22d of September, (the exact location of which will hereafter be announced,) and proceed to put and continue upon sale Phillip's patent fire annihilator invention in the United States.

The prices of territorial licenses or assignments of patent rights for States and Territories, counties or towns, will depend upon various circumstances, based upon the number of inhabitants, which will be made known immediately on application, by letter, or by a personal interview after the office is opened.

The prices of machines and of charges are as follows:

Size of machine.	Price, including one charge.	Price of each spare charge.
No. 1	$10	$1 25
No. 2	20	1 75
No. 3	25	2 50
No. 4	30	3 00
No. 5	35	3 50

The machines can be made to order of any size, at a proportionate price.

No. 1 (the smallest size) is valuable for extinguishing fires in chimneys and small apartments.

No. 2 is used with effect in larger buildings, and at the outset of a fire, and has the advantage of being the most portable of the sizes deemed available for houses.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are the hand machines of greater power. No. 3 can be carried by a lady. Nos. 4 and 5 can only be handled to advantage by a man, and are preferable for large establishments, as they may be effectively used for street fires.

In addition to the hand-machines, there are street or district annihilators mounted upon wheels, and intended to be drawn by firemen in the usual manner. These machines are possessed of continuous power, and will emit through a hose a steam of vaper upon a burning building for any desirable length of time.

The portable machines are so simple in construction that they are not liable to get out of order, and their application is so easy that any person may effectually use them. The chemical charges may be preserved any length of time. These machines furnish an infallible protection against the destructive consequences of fire, as they are always ready for constant use, and contain within themselves the certain means of extinguishing accidental fires as soon as discovered. The fire annihilator is made to evolve a humid vapor, and to emit it with great expansive fore, so as to penetrate into, to search out, and to extinguish the fire; but while the vapor emitted is destructive to fire, it is innoxious to life, and even tends to purify an atmosphere charged with smoke; nor does it injure the furniture or goods which may have escaped the action of the fire. The merits and practical utility of the patent fire annihilator have been thoroughly tested, and are acknowledged by the most eminent scientific men, and the machines have been by command supplied to the royal palaces of Queen Victoria, the Crystal Palace of the World's Fair, the mansions of the nobility, the principal manufactories in Great Britain and France, the theatres, churches, and other public edifices, besides steamboats, shipping, &c.

As these machines—and especially the chemical charges—can only be manufactured in very large quantities and by the aid of complicated and extensive machinery, no machines will be ready for delivery before the 6th day of October, from which date arrangements have been made to manufacture and deliver a large number of machines per day.

On the 22d of September, however, a register will be opened at the office for the reception of subscriptions for machines, and every person will be served in regular rotation, according to his priority of application. When sent by mail application will bear date with the day of depositing in the post office. The price of the machines in all cases to be paid at the time of subscribing, and seven per cent. interest will be allowed on any time (if any) that said money remains over ten days before the order is supplied. In this arrangement, however, a priority will be given to all city corporations and proprietors of large cotton or other manufactories, where great risks from fire exist, and where the premium required for insurance is high; also to theatres, hotels, and large steamers; where many human lives are jeoparded. Every machine will be stamped with the name of the company and date of the patent; and as the company are determined to accommodate the whole public by supplying machines of the most durable material and the chemical charges of the most approved manufacture at the above reasonable prices, they will prosecute to the extent of the law all attempts to imitate, counterfeit, or infringe on said patent, as well as every person who may purchase and use such infringements. All importers of foreign machines or those having them in possession will be prosecuted.

Each machine will be stamped with the name of the State, the county, or city, for which they are sold; and they can be used in no other locality without a written permission from the agency. Nor can any purchaser of a machine possess the right to sell the same in any other town, unless he has previously purchased the right of the territory where said machine is to be sold. Every purchaser of a machine will receive a certificate authorizing him to use the same in the town for which it is purchased.

Parties can be supplied, postage free, with pamphlets containing accounts of numerous experiments and accidental fires, proving the utility of these machines, by enclosing four three-cent postage stamps.

All letters of inquiry may be addressed to P. T. Barnum, general agent, New York, and remittances may be made either to Elisha Whittlesey, Washington city, or P. T. Barnum, general manager, New York. E. HARMON.

The subscribers having, in conjunction with other members of the company, made the strictest investigation and experiments, and being perfectly convinced that this wonderful invention will accomplish all that is urged in its behalf, and thus become an indispensable article for every house, manufactory, ship, or other place where fire is used, or may be introduced, have accepted the above appointments, and are prepared to fulfil their duties to the public to the best of their ability.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, President.
P. T. BARNUM, General Manager.

THE PLANK ROAD. Two miles of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road are completed, and ten miles—from Greenville to Tyer's Bridge—are ready for the plank. One steam mill is in operation, cutting at the rate of 9000 feet per day. Another mill is going up, and will be ready to commence cutting plank in a few days. It is the intention we learn, to keep both mills in operation both night and day. At the meeting of the directors last week, the road from Tyer's Bridge to Wilson—27 miles—was put under contract, except three sections, the contractors to finish the road, the company furnishing only the plank; the whole to be completed by the 1st of April next. Proposals for the three sections not then taken will be received till the 8th of October, as will be seen by the advertisement in this paper.

The plank costs the company $4 50 per M., delivered on the road ready to lay down. This includes every thing—the cost of the timber delivered at the mill, the sawing, and the hauling of the plank to the road. This is about $3 less per M., than the cost of the plank on the Northern roads,—or about $100 less per mile. We have not learned the prices at which the contracts were taken last week.

A fact showing the importance of completing this Road through to Raleigh, has just come to our knowledge. A gentleman residing in Raleigh recently purchased furniture in New York, and found that the cheapest way (and as quick as any other) for him to get it home, was to ship it to this place, and then wagon it from Greenville to Raleigh, though he had no wagons of his own and had to hire them.

Washington Whig.

We hear from various persons calling at our office that the cotton crop, generally speaking, turns out quite as well as expected. If however, heavy rains set in, there may yet be considerable damage done before the picking is concluded.

Natchez Free Trader, 10th.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

We learn from the Savannah Morning News, that the brig Palo Alto, Capt. Wood, arrived at that place on the 17th instant, with the following news:

"Capt. Wood reports that a few days before he left Mariel, some 20 or 25 more prisoners, connected with the Cuban expedition, had been captured in that neighborhood, whom he saw in charge of the Spanish officers. They were chiefly Americans and Englishmen—four of them being Spaniards, one of whom was a Sergant, and formerly belonged to the Spanish army, and had joined Gen. LOPEZ during the Cardenas attack, and came to the United States with him. He returned with Gen. L. to Bahia Honda, and has now been captured and sent to Havana.

Mariel is quiet, but the Spanish officers are insolent to Americans, and extort money from them whenever an opportunity occurs."

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 20. Bacon scarce and in demand at from 15 to 16½ cents; flour scarce, and sales at $5 35; oats in demand at 55 to 60 cents per bushel; sales of old cotton at $8 per hundred, and new at $8 25 to $8 30; fodder $1 25 per hundred; corn 95 to $1 per bushel.

PETERSBURG, September 20. Tobacco at the following prices: Lugs, frosted to good and sweet $1 to $5 50—short leaf $5 50 to $6 50—manufacturing $8 to 10. Receipts for the week, small. Cotton, 8¾ to 9 for prime; flour, $4 to $5; corn in demand, and selling at 65 cents per bushel; bacon, hog round, 12 cents.

WILMINGTON, September 20. Sales since yesterday noon of Turpentine have reached only 234 barrels, at $2 10 per barrel. No sale of Rosin. 26½ cents per gallon offered and refused for spirits turpentine. Corn, selling at 70 cents per bushel; 15,000 common cypress shingles sold yesterday at $3 50 per M.

NEW YORK, September 20. Sales of mixed corn at 59 to 60 cents; provisions firm; flour at from $4 12½ to $4 25; cotton quiet, and unchanged; whiskey, 23 cents.

DIED,

In this City, on the 9th inst., Miss Mary Lee Steptoe, daughter of Mrs Ann W. Steptoe, of Halifax, N. C.

SALE IN WARRENTON.

ON Friday, the 17th of October, I shall offer at public Auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of privately,) the Lot in Warrenton, N. C., on which I now reside, containing 9½ Acres of Land.

The Dwelling House, a large and imposing structure containing Eight Rooms, a cellar, garret, &c., is beautifully situated in a retired part of the Village, just on the pinacle of a gentle hill, from which there is a gradual and regular declivity on every side. The spacious yard, adorned with its tall specimens of native Oak and Hickory, its green, velvety surface and its gravelled walks, almost seems to invite the passer-by to walk in and make himself at home! The Orchard, stocked with about one hundred fruit trees of different kinds—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Damsons, &c.,—is a *rarity* for a Town Lot to contain. And the Water, (which quietly and coolly reposes 60 feet under ground, and is covered by a good house, in one end of which is a Bath-Room,) is well calculated to entice any one to hard-drinking who is acquainted with its delicious qualities.

A neat and convenient Office, containing two Rooms and a chimney, is on the premises, together with a hot-house and all necessary out houses. The Carriage house, Granary and Stables are very commodious and well arranged.

Adjoining this Lot is a tract of Land, containing 41½ Acres, which is also for sale. More than half of this is woodland. A part of this is in good arable condition, and a part is used as a Pasture. On this there is a good supply of grass and a never-failing branch of water.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of Mahogany Furniture, a Rosewood Piano, a number of Beds, Mattrasses, Curtains, Carpets, &c.; also a good Carriage, a new Rockaway, and a firstrate Waggon, with iron axles, also a good Match of Horses—greys—which are perfectly sound and kind in harness, single or double; also two or three excellent Milk Cows, a lot of Wheat, some Bacon, Lard, "and many other articles too tedious to mention."

Warrenton is justly celebrated as one of the most pleasant and desirable places of residence in the State, either for those who are seeking a permanent home, or for those who seek a safe and agreeable Summer resort. The salubrity of its climate—the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of its citizens—its Church facilities—its flourishing Schools—its proximity to Shocco and Jone's Springs, and to another mineral spring only three miles distant—and the certainty of the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which is now a fixed fact—all these constitute an array of recommendations for our Villlage, against which but few places would venture to enter into competition.

☞ TERMS OF THE SALE. For all sums under ten dollars, *Cash* will be required. For other purchases, six months credit, with Bond and security—interest from date. J. T. WATSON.

Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 17, 1851. 886—wtd.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap. Call at No 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tJ.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the Directors of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, held at Greenville on Thursday, the 11th day of September, 1851, the following Resolutions were passed—to wit:

Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received until the 8th day of October next, for grading, grubbing, banking and laying the plank, stringers, &c., on Sections No. 6, 7, and 12, according to the printed profiles and specifications, to be completed by the 1st of April, 1852.

Resolved. That an assessment of three Dollars per share on each of the shares subscribed be made, the same payable to Charles Greene, Treasurer, on or before the 1st Monday in November next.

ALFRED MOYE, *President*.

By GOULD HOTT, *Secretary*.

September 17th, 1851. 93—2w.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

First Instalment.

THE following Resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company:

Resolved, That an instalment of 10 per cent. upon the stock subscribed be called for on or before the 1st day of November next; and that the same be paid to the Treasurer, President, or either of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, who are hereby authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor. W. W. VASS, *Treasurer*.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, Sep. 22, 1851 } 93—td.

☞ The Raleigh Register. Warrenton News, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Norfolk Argus copy till day, and send accounts to Treasurer of the Company.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up, and committed to the jail of Wake County, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is **Emanuel**, and that he belongs to John McDaniel, of Campbell County, Va. Said boy is about six feet high, yellow complexion, and weighs about 170 or 175 pounds.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff*.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1851. 93—tf.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

THE Subscriber will receive Proposals, up to the 25th of this month, for the delivery of SILLS, for the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The said Sills to be got out of sound White or Post Oak timber, 8 feet long, and 10 inches in diameter before hewing, and to be hewed flat on two sides 6 inches thick, and the back to be taken off on the two other sides. No timber is to be split unless it is wide enough to make two Sills, each ten inches wide on the flat side.

The said Sills to be wanted as follows:

10,000 between Gaston and Littleton, in October and November next.
10,000 between Littleton and Macon, do. do.
10,000 do. Macon and Ridgway, do. do.
15,000 do. Henderson and Staunton, in October, November, and December.
10,000 between Staunton and Franklinton, do. do. do.
15,000 do. Franklinton and Wake Forest, do. do. do.
20,000 do. Wake Forest and Raleigh, do. do. do.

The above Sills to be delivered and piled up in cross piles, close to the Railroad, and at places convenient to load on the Cars.

Stockholders in the Road, and Contractors, who will deliver the Sills in quantities of 1,000 to 1,500 per mile will be preferred in letting out these contracts.

If the prices proposed are not considered satisfactory to the Company, they reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all or such of the Proposals as they think proper.

Proposals will also be received for Wood, to be delivered at the different Depots, and for Thirty to Fifty thousand feet of 5 by 9 Heart Pine Rails, to repair the present Road.

Address the Proposals to the subscriber, at Petersburg, Va. H. D. BIRD, Superintendent.

Raleigh, September 18th 1851. 92—td.

☞ Register and Star insert till day.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

New and Fashionable Dry Goods,

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Grass Skirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,

Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Fall and Winter Goods

Fortune Cuts Strange Capers!

ONE OF HER PRANKS.

A German family, composed of an old man, his wife, and a brood of six healthy and rosy-cheeked children, direct from the "Fatherland," who arrived in Baltimore a few days since, on their way to the "far west," was robbed the day after their arrival by some unmitigated scoundrel, of a small leather trunk containing $4,267 in Gold, which they had brought safely 3,000 miles over a treacherous sea to part company with just as they had nearly reached their destination. The distress consequent upon the realization of their loss can scarcely be imagined. But mark the strange sequel. The father, in passing along LIGHT STREET, was prompted by his lucky genius to pause for a moment at the window of Messrs. PYFER & CO., No. 1, LIGHT STREET, in which a large amount of Gold is displayed to the gaze of the curious, when he yielded to an irresistible yearning to try his Luck in some of their Magnificent Lotteries, in the hope to make up his loss. He purchased a Package of Tickets in the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 125, and our readers may judge his surprise and excessive joy, upon learning after the drawing that he had drawn the Brilliant Prize of $20,000, which handsome amount this Far-Famed and Truly Fortunate Lottery Firm PROMPTLY paid him, without charging any extra discount, when he went on his way rejoicing.

Baltimore paper.

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.

Fortunes for all at this Lucky House.

A Few More Glorious Results.

$38,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,967, Whole Ticket, sent to Georgia.
$3,000, Whole Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$9,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$9,214, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$3,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Indiana.

Every Prize advertised by PYFER & CO. are not ced by the Managers in their Official Reports.

☞ PYFER & CO. pay their Prizes at sight!

Nothing so easy now as to realize a fortune!

☞ All who read this paper should try their luck!

A small outlay may secure an independent fortune!

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Brilliant Schemes for September, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Sep.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
2	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 50
3	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 50
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 50
6	40,600	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
8	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 50
9	22,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 50
10	30,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 50
11	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 50
12	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	50,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	15	72 50
15	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 50
16	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 50
17	30,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	32 50
18	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
22	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
23	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 50
24	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 50
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	12 50
27	65,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	20	70 00
29	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 50

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

● No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 30, 1851. 86—

1851.
FALL STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

WE HAVE received, per Sch'r Rainbow and Victory, a large portion of our Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, purchased directly from the manufacturers of the East since the reduction of prices early in the season.

We also expect to make constant additions by every arrival for the next ten days, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and commanding ever offered in this market.

We particularly ask an examination from merchants, railroad contractors and others, buying by the quantity, as we have made large purchases expressly for the wholesale trade, which were selected with great care and bought mostly for cash. We assure all those who will favor us with a call, that we will sell as cheap as similar goods can be bought in any of the Northern cities.

W. R JOHNSON & Co.,
2nd door below Paul & McIlwaine,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1851. 87—1m.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

HORSE DOCTORING.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to inform the public that he has been engaged for some thirty-two years in treating the diseases incident to Horses, and that, out of four hundred and twenty-two cases, he has lost but twenty-seven. The Subscriber has written out a small book upon the subject of such diseases as horses are liable to, with directions as to the best mode of treating these diseases. The price of this work is as follows:

One copy,	50
A club of seven,	$3 00
A club of ten,	4 50
A club of twenty-one,	9 00
A club of thirty,	13 00

And so on in proportion. The subscriber has consented to make this publication at the request of many friends. His remedies for diseases in that noble animal, the Horse, speak for themselves.

Those desirous to obtain a copy or copies of this work, will please address the subscriber, post-paid, at Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. HARDY HORTON.

Sept., 10, 1851. 885—6tw.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by De Achilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day

At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

A RARE CHANCE!
FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,
In GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C,

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main S.reet, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ✕ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION
In Halifax County,
FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE
SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16,51. 81—t1Dee..

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

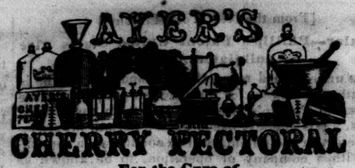
Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co, Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufactureis of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

MUIR & JAMES,
Corner Sycamore & Bollingbrook Sts.,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in French and English China, Earthenware, and Glass; Pier, Mantel, and Toilet Looking Glasses; Britannia and Plated Ware; Lamps, Girandoles, Gas Fixtures, Castors, Waiters, &c.

They are now receiving, by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall supply of Foreign Goods, consisting of French and English China and Earthenware; French and Bohemian Cut Glassware; Waiters, Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Fancy Articles and Toys in great variety.

Also, from the manufacturers in this country, a very large stock of American Glass, Earthen and Stoneware; Looking Glasses, Lamps, Girandoles, Candlesticks, Plated and Britannia Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, and every other article usually found in their line of business, which renders their assortment, in extent and variety, far superior to any they have heretofore offered, and unsurpassed in any of the Northern markets—all of which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any similar establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to give this stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, August 30, 1851. 86—4w.

FALL IMPORTATION,
AUGUST, 1851.
KERR & MARBURY,
SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Wedgewood, and Earthenware, Lamps, Girandoles, and Looking Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.,

ARE now receiving their Fall Supply of Domestic Goods, and Foreign of their own Importation; which embrace every article usually found in such establishments.

Having obtained their Goods on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will sell them as low as any regular House in the country.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1851. 88—3t.

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1851. 30—

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Tract of land on which he now resides about three miles South of Raleigh, Fayettevile Road. The said tract contains between

1600 AND 2000 ACRES,

and is within half a mile of the contemplated Rail Road. It can be divided into smaller tracts, if necessary, to suit the convenience or wishes of purchasers.

I also offer for sale another tract, situated five miles West of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek, containing about 200 acres. JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

August 22nd, 1851. 882—w5t.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 83—tf.

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B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
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Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

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Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

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81—t1Oct.

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